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SOCIOLOGICAL NOTES.

American Public Health Association.--*Report of Twenty-seventh Annual Meeting.** This meeting was held in Minneapolis October 30 to November 3, 1899. One hundred and fifty delegates from Canada, Mexico and the United States were present. Most of the northern and middle west states had representation. Dr. Henry Mitchell, secretary of the State Board of Health of New Jersey, presided at the afternoon and morning sessions. The evenings were given over to social functions. Monday the University of Minnesota entertained the Bacteriologists, Tuesday official welcome was extended on behalf of the state, the city and the County Academy of Medicine. Wednesday and Thursday evenings the delegates were tendered a smoking social and reception by the academy and the citizens of Minneapolis. As the principal good of conventions is the opportunity afforded for extending one's acquaintance, the Minneapolis meeting was a very decided success.

The importance of this particular association among the social movements that mark the last quarter century is not fully recognized either in the daily or technical sociological journals. Perhaps no better means are at hand of estimating the standing of the association in the minds of the lawyer, the physician, social reformer, general public and the press, than the attention paid to the gathering by the people of Minneapolis. Minneapolis is a city of 200,000 and the centre of a district of half a million inhabitants. It is the seat of a great university, many of whose 3,200 students are studying medicine, law, sociology, etc. The city prides itself on its natural beauty, business aggressiveness, intellectual advancement and generous hospitality. It is the home of an Academy of Medicine, with very high standards for membership. Journalism of an advanced type is very much in evidence. We have then all the conditions requisite to furnishing a large and appreciative audience to any convention where the city's guests are discussing problems of the day, recognized as vital. History records much to our dismay and disappointment that there were more people from Mexico at any regular meeting than from Minneapolis. The attendance of the local profession was so slight that one delegate significantly inquired: "Are there no doctors in Minneapolis?" When the state, the county, the city and the university extended official welcome to the delegates, the *welcomed* far outnumbered the *welcomers*.

* Contributed by Mr. William Harvey Allen, Philadelphia.

The next morning the speech of the mayor was given in full, whereas the scholarly and impressive report of the president of the association was dismissed with the statement: "The president made his annual report, reviewing the work accomplished during the last year, . . . and what it was hoped to accomplish in the future." This account, like others, found no place on the first page of any journal. Practical suggestions made during the convention did not to my knowledge receive editorial comment.

This is mentioned, not to reflect upon the hospitality or intelligence of the people of Minnesota—my native state. Rather is it a statement of fact, of value here as indicating certain social phenomena, nearly as common in the East as in the West. If the people of Minnesota were as keenly sensitive to the importance of public health, as are the representatives who welcomed the association, none of these things would have happened, and their meaning cannot be discussed here.

There were several papers which merit special mention. It is of great importance to the student of social problems to learn what is being done by administrators of preventive measures to ameliorate or abolish social diseases, whether physical or psychical. In the reports of this association since 1873, one may find a review of the achievements of "dynamic" medicine and "dynamic" practical science for a quarter century. By perusing them one will better understand the value of the contribution to society of the modern bacteriological laboratories.

But for our purpose it is better to call attention to three results of the meeting. (1) Resolutions to promote protection of forests as a *health* measure. (2) Resolutions in favor of insertion into medical curricula systematic courses in public health. (3) Establishment of a laboratory division of the association.

While the papers which presented the relation of forests to the public health were not discussed, time was found to commit the association to the opinion that the time has come for our states, municipalities and national government to prohibit the destruction of forests and promote their extension *as a means of advancing public health*. It is to be regretted that the resolutions went no farther than to recommend setting aside wooded areas as *public parks*.

Students of sociology and of civil service reform will note with pleasure the resolution, which expresses the conviction of a learned scientific body that the time has come when our universities should train at least some of their graduates to take a *collective* view of public health problems, to see society as a unit with certain needs and propensities, traditions and prejudices peculiar to itself. Experience

teaches that we are bound to have laws relating to public health. Experience teaches, too, that we shall try to enforce those laws. Reason, as well as expediency, demands that we have men to enforce public health laws who know what *public* means, and who know the origin, history, power and social import of those laws.

The differentiating tendency manifested by the establishment of a laboratory division is very encouraging. In a word, the association has taken steps to save time, afford discussion, insure greater intensity in the study of public health, and a freer interchange of experiences in the application of health laws. The ultimate result must be a quickening of public interest in the practical meetings, for there will henceforth be a conscious exclusion of facts of mere medical or scientific interest and a concentration of attention upon facts bearing exclusively and directly upon public health.

It should be noted that our neighbors, Canada and Mexico, contributed greatly to the earnestness and scholarship of the meeting. Several of our universities had representatives and many state boards of health. The next meeting will be held at Indianapolis, under the presidency of Professor P. H. Bryce, of Toronto, Ontario.

The International Congresses of the Exposition of 1900.*—*Program of the Congress on Social Education.* The first International Congress of Social Education, that is, on the education of citizens in their social rights and duties, has now completed the program of questions which are to be proposed for discussion under the three following heads:

I. General method—object study of social facts.

1. Establishment of the facts of natural "solidarity."

(a) Facts of interdependence: In nature (family, heredity, epidemics, climates, etc.). In history (grouping of races, classes, countries, opinions, etc., according to outward conditions).

(b) Analogous social facts: Hygienic (public health, diseases, infirmities from ill-distributed work, burdens of charity, etc.). Economic (production, consumption, strikes, public works, etc.).

2. Theoretical and philosophic study of social solidarity:

(a) Foundation of the idea of solidarity, its nature, limits, relations with the idea of liberty and with the idea of justice.

(b) General laws governing the relations of social beings; consequent sanctions.

3. Consequences of the law of solidarity applied to the social relations of individuals among themselves:

(a) Differences of appreciation and opinion according as one is an

*For outline of program of other Congresses at the Exposition, see *ANNALS* for September and November, 1899.

individualist or solidarist. Advantages of action as a solidarity; individual interests are harmonious and not contrary; need of substituting the idea of the collective (*solidaire*) struggle of men for life against exterior obstacles, in place of the idea of individual struggle among men.

(b) Influence of social education on the organic dispositions of society. Necessity of such education for accepting law according to the principles of justice.

II. Practical social education.

1. Diffusion of ideas of solidarity; theoretic and object teaching:

(a) Tasks and readings calculated to make known the facts of solidarity, with the principles which govern them and the laws which result from them.

(b) Application to current facts of life in school, in the family, in habitual environment.

2. Development of social sentiment:

(a) Practical action conformable to the principle of solidarity; organization of temporary groups with special object.

(b) Use of solidarity action in such groups; encouragements of private initiative, recognition of capacities brought to light by circumstances, etc.

3. Exercise of the social sense:

(a) Organization of groups of children and men for all cases in which solidarity action can be efficacious.

(b) Creation of environment in which individuals have to act in the social interest; practicing the exchange of services, solidarity between strong and weak; learning the mechanism of collective action acquiring administrative experience, acquaintance with capabilities, voluntary acceptance of the opinion of the greater number, in a word, all that concurs to the intelligent organization of free individual initiative.

(c) Practice of principles of solidarity at every point of social life in which individual initiative may be exercised; education of the less instructed by the more instructed; solidarity in the family, the regiment, in labor, production, consumption, in assistance and charity, etc.

III.—Practical applications.

1. General character of collective works:

(a) Works of denominational propaganda; their special conditions.

(b) Works of charity; difference from works of solidarity.

(c) Works of solidarity; their organization, social efficiency.

2. Examination of works existing at present; progress made:

(a) Works of pure practice (aid, orphanages, canteens, dispensaries, etc.).

(b) Works of practical education (students' and former students' associations, friendly societies, unions, federations, co-operative societies, etc.).

(c) Works of theoretical propaganda (lectures, libraries, journals, reviews).

3. Conditions to be adopted for improving and completing the action of collective works:

(a) Conditions relating to the foundation and management of works.

(b) Nature of progress to be realized by initiative of citizens.

(c) Works to be founded in order to complete the series of collective works proper for social education.

The president of the committee is ex-Prime Minister Leon Bourgeois. Correspondence to be addressed to Madame Lamperiere, secretaire generale, 37 rue Vaneau, Paris.

The Order of St. Christopher.—*A Training for Institutional Service.** In visiting some hundreds of penal, correctional and charitable institutions in the United States, I have been struck with the lack of trained officers and employes. There were many who had more or less experience in certain lines of institutional work, but few who had had any course of scientific or fundamental training, such as should underlie such work. Many of the defects observable in institutions were due to lack of trained and consecrated experts, men and women who had given their lives from the highest motives to institutional service, and who had been trained carefully and thoughtfully by the best scientific methods to the fullest development of their natural capacity. This, in the abstract, came home to me very often, but never in the concrete until the year 1887 when, as a director of the Burnham Industrial Farm, the friend of its founder and warmly interested in its welfare, it became my duty to seek a superintendent for that institution. We tried various superintendents, officers and employes. Some were successful in discipline, but had no knowledge of economics; some were economical but not disciplinarians; some were fairly good, all around officers, but consecration of life was conspicuously lacking; some were most devoted and enthusiastic Christians of an evangelical type, but had no training whatever. We searched the country over to find a superintendent that should at once be specially educated and passionately devoted to the work in hand. There were a few such people, but they were all engaged, and their services considered to be of priceless value. To have sought their help, would have been merely to rob one institution to build up another, a thing that is never warrantable under any circumstances.

* Contributed by Mr. William F. Round, New York City.

I had heard of the Brethren of St. John in Germany, the "Inner Mission" of the Rauhe Haus work, as organized and conducted by Dr. Wichern; of its large success and perennial usefulness. I went to Germany and studied it, spending some weeks at the Rauhe Haus and seeking out the members of the Order of St. John who had been trained there, as they were to be found in institutional work. I found them doing splendid work everywhere.

There seemed to be no reason why the effectiveness of such an organization should be confined to Germany. There is no less consecrated young manhood and womanhood in the United States; and I knew there were always earnest men and women seeking a field of usefulness; young college men and women who had no gifts for the ministry and no call to the ministry nor to foreign missions, yet who did not wish to spend their lives in haphazard service, though they felt a desire to get in some special, direct and systematic work for humanity and God. There seemed to have come a time for the organization of a new religious profession, and in 1890 the Order of St. Christopher was organized at the Burnham Industrial Farm, my own private secretary, Mr. J. Morris Fisher, being the first applicant to join the order, and he willingly submitted himself to the rigid period of training and service demanded, choosing rather permanent effectiveness to temporary gain. He relinquished a fair salary and position to take the hardships of the Order of St. Christopher, its long hours of service, its simplicity of life, its entire obedience to rules and rigid conformity to the system. There came afterward, in all, nine others, selected from perhaps one hundred and twenty or one hundred and thirty applicants, who took upon themselves the obligations to spend three and one-half years in training. Of those, five only completed the entire course and were dismissed with an unqualified commendation. One of them died. Of the five who were trained, three were present at the reorganization of the Order of St. Christopher on the eighteenth of November last, at College Point, N. Y. They were Brother Morris, Brother John and Brother James, known now by their own names, respectively, as J. Morris Fisher, superintendent of the House of Refuge at Baltimore; John Blick, superintendent of the poor at Wrentham, Mass., and James Wallace, now rendering important service at the Berkshire Industrial Farm as director of its commissary department.

There were gathered also a few friends who had known the work in the Burnham farm days and who were interested in its further development.

Work was at once begun in a fine old family mansion, with large grounds, where the Berachah Orphanage had been installed and had

done a good work. The removal of its interests to Nyack left the place vacant and the Order of St. Christopher undertook its obligations in caring for six small orphan boys. The new work was immediately begun, a training school for institutional workers, and incidentally as its first work, the establishment of an industrial school for boys who were handicapped by their conditions in life, either by environment, orphanage, or by being restless under the control of incompetent parents. The boys left with the order were installed as a "Lambfold" family and are in charge of Mrs. Mary W. Eggleston, (Sister Mary), a woman who has had large experience in institutional work, but who is about to enter the Order of St. Christopher for further definite service in institutional training.

As its first circular expresses it, the Order of St. Christopher is a work of faith; it looks to God for its support. The recognized need for its organization is the call of God to organize. It presents itself to Christian people throughout the country as their own work, in their own interests and theirs because of their duty in the lofty spirit of philanthropy to furnish the best methods of caring for and treating the wards of society.

The curriculum of the Order of St. Christopher in institutional training will cover a range of economics, dietetics, hygiene, methods of discipline, practical psychology, study of degenerate conditions, simple surgery, such as is indicated by the scheme of "first aid to the injured," nursing, the conditions, possibilities and methods of charity organization. There will be a systematic course with text books, lectures and study of institutions.

Already there have been many applications to join the order, several of them from college men and college women, some of whom already have had experience in the work of University Settlements or work in other institutions. Upon entering there is first a probational term, the length of which is decided by previous service and general fitness and which may either result in the acceptance or rejection of the candidate. There then follows the novitiate period of six months during which the candidate has all the privileges of the Order of St. Christopher, without being permanently and definitely assigned to any special branch of the work and having no part in the administration of affairs. During the novitiate there may be a termination of the relationship either upon the wish of the candidate or upon the will of the director; at the close of the novitiate there begins a term of three years' service for general training with reference to some special department of the work. There is no vow; no other promise than is involved in signing "a declaration of intention" to pursue institution work for life and to remain with the Order of St. Chris-

topher as a full member, brother or sister, during the entire three and one-half years of training; at the expiration of this term a commendation is given either general or for some special kind of institutional work and a full brother or sister becomes a free brother or sister, competent to make terms with any institution wherever their service may be required, with the understanding, however, that the principles of the Order of St. Christopher shall be carried out; or they can remain if they so elect, in full affiliation with the Order of St. Christopher, continuing in any special works it has in hand and under the immediate direction of the order.

The Order of St. Christopher in a circular letter to institutions undertakes to supply officers and employes, either to take full control of the institution under certain conditions of support, or to furnish individual officers and employes for certain special places.

This, in brief, is the aim and purpose of the Order of St. Christopher, in its new development, for which it asks the support and the counsel, and the prayers of all who are interested in uplifting humanity in the name of Jesus Christ and who believe that men and women are better fitted to do His service who have been carefully and specially trained for it.

Tenement House Reform.*—Plans have been matured for an exhibit, by the Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society of New York, to illustrate existing conditions and to point the way for further reforms in tenement house legislation throughout the country.

The condition of the tenement houses in New York has become so serious that this committee purposes to hold this winter in New York, Boston, Chicago, and possibly other cities, an exhibition of all the different phases of the tenement-house problem. There are at present over 44,000 tenement houses in the old city of New York, and new tenement houses are being erected at the rate of about 2,000 a year. These are in many respects worse than the old buildings erected thirty years ago. They are badly constructed and so planned that many rooms depend for their light and air entirely upon long, narrow, dark "airshafts," which instead of giving light and air are merely stagnant wells emitting foul odors and disease.

It is the opinion of those familiar with the condition of tenement house life in that city and of the best authorities in charitable affairs and penology that much of the poverty and crime that is met with in our large cities is due directly to the environment created by the tenement house; that it tends to produce immorality in young boys and girls, that it weakens the physical capacity of the tenants, that it breeds

*Contributed by Mr. Lawrence Veiller, New York City.

sickness and disease, that it makes decent domestic life very difficult, and that much of drunkenness is directly traceable to the inconvenience and unattractiveness of tenement house homes.

In view of these facts it is proposed to stimulate interest in this question by placing before the public in concrete form a clear and comprehensive statement of existing conditions so that intelligent action may be taken to remedy them and to prevent their recurrence.

The exhibition is to include a number of models representing: a block of existing tenements taken from some block in the city; a block of tenements as it would appear if each house were built on the present "dumb bell" plan; a number of blocks of model tenements scientifically planned.

Each of such classes of models to have appended a statement of the percentage of land occupied, clear rentable area, cost of building and land, expenses of operation, rentals, profits, etc.

The exhibition will also include: A comprehensive and exhaustive study of existing model tenements in the different cities of the United States, such study to be illustrated by a series of plans, diagrams, charts, photographs, etc.

These photographs will show the front of the buildings, a view of the courts, and even of the interior, if that can be done, showing the rooms. Then, also, there will be at least three or four plans or drawings of each model tenement, an elevation, a plan of the second floor and floors above, a detail of one set of apartments, possibly a section through, or a plan of the first floor. Where possible, all plans will be drawn to a uniform scale so that each exhibit will stand squarely on its own merits in comparison with the exhibits from other cities. Besides these plans and photographs there will be statements of the percentage of the land occupied, clear rentable floor space, size of rooms, cost of buildings, expenses of operation, rentals, profits and such information about the tenants as can be furnished, *i. e.*, their occupations and incomes, and the general class of people in the building.

In this connection it is proposed to hold a special competition, open to all architects, for an average city block (200x400 feet) of model tenements made up of independent units; the object of such competition being to obtain plans of model units which, while embodying in themselves the advantages of economy of construction, convenience of plan, good light and ventilation, cheerful outlook, and as great as possible a concentration of light and air space, shall, when repeated or combined in block form, secure these advantages in a still higher degree.

There will be a study of existing model tenements in foreign countries, illustrated by a series of plans, diagrams, photographs and tables

of statistics : a study of suburban tenements and working people's cottages, at home and abroad ; a study of model lodging houses and hotels for wage-earning men and women ; a study of public parks and playgrounds, libraries, baths, cooking schools, laundries, recreation piers, etc.

In making the study of public parks, playgrounds, libraries, baths, laundries, recreation piers, etc., it is planned to develop it as follows: There will be prepared a map, showing the entire park system of the city, also individual maps of each park located in tenement districts, including a radius of two blocks in each direction, making about twenty-two blocks around the park. This map will show how these tenements cover most of the ground space on blocks, and how little air or light is available in the neighborhood, also giving the population in these blocks, differentiating adults and children. Then in contrast with such maps there will be similar maps of similar congested areas, in which there are no public parks. Parks will be located in these congested areas with a statement "park needed here," and with the further statement of the space available for air and light and of the population in this congested district. Similarly the subject of playgrounds will be treated, and in a similar way the subject of neighborhood libraries, public baths and recreation piers will be exhibited.

There will be a study of tenement house conditions showing density of population, death rate, nationality of tenants, their occupations, incomes, expenditures, recreations, pleasures, overcrowding, dangers from fire, health conditions, etc., illustrated by charts, maps, statistics, photographs and reports.

Nationality of tenants will be shown by color maps similar to the methods used in the Hull House maps of this kind. A special investigation of a part of the tenement neighborhood in this city will be made to ascertain facts about occupations, incomes and expenditures, and if it is possible with the limited time at our disposal, a series of color maps illustrating these facts will be made. A health map of the city, showing such tenements as are a source of contagious disease will be made, and a fire map showing where all fires occur during the year. It is also planned to exhibit a map showing those tenement houses which have been a constant source of application for charity for many years, the purpose being to show how closely responsible the tenement house is for most of our poverty and crime.

There will also be a study of tenement house laws and of the work of tenement house investigating committees.

In making this study it is expected to prepare a report of the history

of tenement house reform in New York State since its beginning in 1846. There will also be prepared a comparative chart of the present tenement house laws of those cities in this country which have a tenement house problem.

And finally there will be compiled a bibliography of the tenement house question.

It is proposed to hold coincident with this exhibition a series of conferences and public discussions of the questions involved.

The exhibition will be held in New York City for two weeks, and for one week each in Boston and Chicago, and a part of it will be sent to the Paris Exposition of 1900 as part of the exhibit of this country in the Department of Social Economy.

It is also expected that the exhibition will find a permanent place in New York.

Such an exhibition has never before been held. It will undoubtedly command widespread attention, and ought to have especial interest for persons interested in social and economic problems.

Accidents in Industry in 1897 in Sweden.*—The "*Ekonomisk Tidskrift, Häft.*" 7, 1899, contains an account of the results of some governmental statistics relating to labor accidents.

Preliminarily to a purposed governmental investigation concerning employers' responsibility in case of accident to laborers, it was ordered that a hasty inquiry be made concerning the accidents, etc., of 1897. Formulated questions were sent to employers and to charitable institutions—to the latter regarding aid given in case of accidents.

Information is returned from 8,578 plants or industrial stations (including transport, mining and manufacturing establishments), employing 284,829 persons. The number of laborers in the several industries varies from an average of three in mills and dairies to 260 in sugar works. There were 8,506 cases of accidental injury in 1897; 129 (1.5 per cent) were fatal, 495 (5.8 per cent) were permanent in effect, while 7,882 (92.7 per cent) were of a temporary nature; 3.3 per cent occurred in the case of women.

In the smaller industries the ratio of the injured was 6.49 per 1,000; where there were 200 laborers or more this average rose to 36.58 per 1,000. The highest average of injuries occurred in the dockyards (87.22 per 1,000), and the least in the textile and clothing industries, etc. (3.65 per 1,000). The ratio which accidents to men bear to those to women is 34.01 per 1,000 to 6.55 per 1,000. Of permanent injuries only nine induced complete invalidism, while twenty-two days is the average absence from work due to temporary disablements.

*Contributed by A. G. Keller, Ph. D., Yale University.

Of the whole number of laborers returned 30.4 per cent, or 86,680, were insured against accident; 63.3 per cent at employer's cost, 29.9 per cent at united expense of employer and laborer, and only 6.8 per cent at cost of workman alone. The last figure is probably somewhat misleading, for it is hard for employers to be informed concerning private insurance arrangements. Insured workmen carried an average policy of \$283.77. More workmen were insured in large industries than in small (32.3 per cent vs. 5.6 per cent); the insured were found chiefly in the transport business, in mining, shipbuilding, etc. Of the 198,149 uninsured 95,221 were engaged in work where an aid system of some sort was established.

In 1897, \$112,825 were paid in cases of accident; in 111 cases of death \$903.69 were paid in permanent aid and \$19,063 in isolated payments. For temporary inability to work the disabled workman was paid on the average of forty-one cents per day. Of the \$112,825 given or paid in aid, \$68,578 were paid by insurance companies and only \$109 by charitable institutions. Eighteen cases of death, sixty-eight of permanent and 491 of temporary inability to labor received no aid whatever. Most charitable institutions could make no return of aid extended by them. Other help was given by employers' generosity or from some aid fund; physicians and medicine were frequently provided in the same manner.

Cash aid was given by employers in 22 per cent of the "plants" in question (the largest ones) to the amount of \$293,895; this included \$138,332 for aid funds for sickness, burial, etc., and \$101,154 for regular accident insurance.